SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología
ISSN: 0300-5267
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Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de Lepidopterología
España

Razowski, J.; Pelz, V.
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SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología, vol. 43, núm. 172, diciembre, 2015, pp. 659-672
Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de Lepidopterología
Madrid, España

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SHILAP Revta. lepid., 43 (172), diciembre 2015: 659-672 eISSN: 2340-4078 ISSN: 0300-5267

Pastazania Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. *Cylichneulia* Razowski, 1994, *Pseudapina* Brown, 2003, and *Gielisia* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. four Neotropical Euliina genera (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & V. Pelz

Abstract

Four genera of Neotropical Euliina are discussed, twelve new species (*Cylichneulia napoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia chocoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia luteana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia reticulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia tungurahuana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania uniformana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania clavana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania homoiana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) and two new genera (*Pastazania* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. and *Gielisia* Razowski & Pelz gen. n.) are described.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliina, new genera, new species, Ecuador, Neotropical.

Pastazania **Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.** *Cylichneulia* **Razowski, 1994,** *Pseudapina* **Brown, 2003, y** *Gielisia* **Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. cuatro géneros Neotropicales de Euliina (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)**

Resumen

Se discuten cuatro generos de Euliina neotropicales y se describen doce nuevas especies (*Cylichneulia napoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia chocoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia luteana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia reticulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cylichneulia tungurahuana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania uniformana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania clavana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pastazania homoiana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., *Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) y dos nuevos géneros (*Pastazania* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. y *Gielisia* Razowski & Pelz gen. n.).
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliina, nuevos géneros, nuevas especies, Ecuador, Neotropical.

Introduction

This paper is a continuation of our study on the Ecuadoran Euliina started with the paper by RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2003). However, although much data on the eulines of this country has been published (e.g. by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 and further papers) the fauna of Ecuador is still insufficiently explored similarly to that concerning all other leaf-rollers.

RAZOWSKI (1994) described two genera resembling in the facies some Tortricini of the *Eboda*-group. Apart from some Venezuelan species of *Cylichneulia* and *Psiathovalva* there is one externally

similar species from Guatemala, *Tortrix apatela* Walsingham, 1914. Male genitalia of *apatela* are unknown hence the systematic position remains obscure.

The shape of the forewing and markings of their representatives are strikingly similar to those of the species of Neotropical *Apotoforma* Busck, 1934, Tortricini. Both those characters are also found in some Asian Chlidanotini (e.g. *Cnephasitis* Razowski, 1965). Supposedly, such similarities could be interpreted as convergencies.

BROWN (2003) described two genera *Pseudapina* and *Circapina* and in the same year RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2003) the genus *Moronata*. The fourth genus of this compact grouping is *Mosaiculia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009. The shape of the socii is the synapomorphy for the grouping but in *Mosaiculia* the proximal membranous and hairy part of socius is absent. The synapomorphy of three of the four genera is the presence of a slender process of the terminal plate of gnathos; in *Moronata* that process is not developed. Moreover, female genitalia of *Moronata* resemble those of *Circapina* (but not *Pseudapina*) but differ from them in having a very short ductus bursae and apophyses. The bases of arms of gnathos are similar in all genera, broad but in *Mosaiculia* they are slender and the terminal plate is simple, elongate. The transtilla is a broad, weakly sclerotized, bilobed plate (in *Pseudapina* and its "sclerotized lateral bases" are probably the apodemes for muscles), entirely membranous (in *Moronata*) or well sclerotized with large median part (in *Mosaiculia*). The females of the two genera described by BROWN (2003) are quite different. All these characters support distinct positions of the mentioned genera.

Further we describe two new genera for five new small Euliina species externally resembling some Cochylini but morphologically related to *Hynhamia* Razowski, 1987 respectively *Eubetia* Brown, 1998.

Material

The material studied is at present in the Volker Pelz collection, Ruppicheroth, Germany. Eventually the holotypes will be deposited in the Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers in the descriptions of labial palpi refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

GU - Genitalia slide
HT - Holotype
PN - National Park
Prov. - Province
sta - collecting station
N, E, S, W - compass points

Systematic part

Cylichneulia napoana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Holotype ♀: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56"S 77º 47' 34"W, 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-2324-V.P.

Description: Wing span 15.5 mm. Head and thorax pale brown; labial palpus 1.4. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa uniformly, weakly arched outwards; apex rounded; termen convex. Ground colour brownish cream suffused brownish and rust, spotted brown. Markings brown, in part diffuse, consisting of remnants of basal and posterior parts of basal blotch, costal and median part of median fascia, and subcostal marking extending to mid-termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour of posterior part of wing. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; cilia similar.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24): Typical of the genus; eighth tergite with distinct proximal and submedian sclerotization; sterigma large, convex posteriorly; anteostial part fairly broad; ostium bursae large, triangular; antrum sclerite and ductus bursae short; signum membranous.

Distribution and biology: Moth was collected in Napo Province in October at 1850 m in cloud-forest.

Diagnosis: *C. napoana* is related to *C. cylichna* Razowski, 1994 from Aragua, Venezuela but is distinct chiefly by its large, triangular ostium bursae, simple anterior part of sterigma, and entirely membranous corpus bursae.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species in Napo Province.

***Cylichneulia chocoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 2)

Holotype ♀: Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, X-Trail, 2367m, 0º 1' 05"S 78º 41' 03"W, 2-XI-2005, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-3140-V.P.

Description: Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 1.4. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa uniformly weakly convex; termen convex. Ground colour brownish cream; suffusions brownish and (subtornal) pale ferruginous; dots brown. Markings brownish with brown marks and veins: posterior part of basal blotch preserved; fascia from mid-termen connecting end of costal part of median fascia; subapical marking extending to mid-termen. Cilia dirty cream with brownish part at mid-termen. Hindwing cream, brownish costally; cilia cream.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Sterigma rather long, expanding posterad; anteostial sterigma short; ostium bursae long; large, elongate ventral sclerite distally to sterigma; antrum sclerite distinct; corpus bursae entirely membranous.

Diagnosis: *C. chocoana* is related to *C. cylichna* but similarly to the preceding species *C. napoana*. *C. chocoana* has no sclerites in corpus bursae and differs from the latter by the presence of a long sclerite situated distally to sterigma.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the distribution of the new species in the Chocò-region of Ecuador.

***Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 3,4)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1º 24' 11"S 78º 17' 22"W, 27-29-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-3683-V.P. Paratypes: 1 ♂ (GU-4790-V.P.): same data as HT, 1 ♀ (GU-4789-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1º 24' 39"S 78º 14' 23"W, 20-X-2002, sta 32, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish, frons brownish cream; labial palpus 1.2. Forewing elongate-oval; costa uniformly, distinctly convex; apex reduced; termen convexly rounded. Ground colour brownish cream with postmedian and dorsal brownish and pale ferruginous suffusions; costa from middle to mid-termen creamish, brownish basally extending from mid-costa to mid-termen, separated from inner area of wing by means of brown marking. Oblique row of blotches separating basal area of wing and trace of oblique marking from mid-dorsum towards 3/4 of costa. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia paler, browner.

Variation: Wing span of males up to 14 mm; female 14 mm. Female (Fig. 4) with stronger suffusions.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus broadening basally, expanding, rounded apically; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate small with small lateral projections at base; socius oval; valva broad, rounded caudally; sacculus fairly broad at base, slender, hook-shaped posteriorly, with long free termination; transtilla slender, concave medially; aedeagus rather short, simple, coecum penis over half its length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26). Ovipositor fairly long; posterior parts of papillae anales long, slender;

apophyses posteriores very long, apophyses anteriores ca twice shorter; eighth tergite strong, well sclerotized along proximal edge and to posterior edge submedially; postostial sterigma broad, rounded distally; anteostial sterigma with deep ventral incision; antrum weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae short; corpus bursae elongate.

Distribution and biology: The moths were collected in the Province of Tungurahua in October and November at altitudes of 1290 m and 1500 m respectively.

Diagnosis: *C. rotundana* is most similar to *C. cylichna* but *C. rotundana* has broad uncus and simple sacculus, and the female has not extending corners of the anterior part of sterigma.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the rounded shape of forewing; Latin: rotundatus - rounded.

Cylichneulia luteana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 5)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0º 37' 13"S 77º 49' 29"W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1992-V.P.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax yellow; collar brown; labial palpus 1.4. Forewing elongate, suboval; costa convex mostly at base; apex very short, rounded; termen obliquely convex. Ground colour yellow; strigulation and suffusions orange; spots along dorsum and costa sparse, brown. Markings dark brown: remnants of median fascia at costa; oblique fascia from mid-dorsum to ca 2/3 of costa extending to apex and mid-termen. Cilia creamish, in costal half, brownish basally. Hindwing cream tinged yellow at apex; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20): Uncus broad to middle, strongly tapering terminally, sharp apically; socius rounded with small, sclerotized posterior process; valva broadening posterad; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate simple, membranous; cucullus convexly rounded caudally; sacculus long, slender, with small free termination and trace of ventral serration; transtilla slender, simple; aedeagus broad with large lateral process on left side.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology: The moth was collected in Napo Province in October at an altitude of 2180 m in cloud-forest.

Diagnosis: *C. luteana* is related to *C. cylichna* but *C. luteana* differs from it chiefly in wedge-shaped uncus, process of posterior part of the socius, and straight sacculus.

Etymology: The name refers to the coloration of the new species; Latin: *luteus* -yellow.

Cylichneulia reticulana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 6)

Holotype male: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56"S 77º 47' 34"W, 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1479-V.P.

Description: Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax orange yellow, the latter with brown collar and tegulae, labial palpus 1.4. Forewing moderately broad; costa convex; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour yellow; strigulae and reticulation orange. Markings dark brown: oblique line extending from mid-dorsum to before apex crossed with line from before middle of latter to costa and to middle of termen, short costal lines connected with line extending from wing base along subcostal vein. Cilia yellowish. Hindwing yellow cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21): Uncus long, slender; socius elongate; gnathos arms slender; valva expanding posterad; convexly rounded caudally; sacculus slender, tapering terminad, thorny ventrally, with small free termination; aedeagus broad with large ventral termination, cornuti some very small spines; transtilla slender, convex.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology: This species is known from Napo Province where it was collected in October at an altitude of 1850 m in cloud-forest.

Diagnosis: This species is externally similar to *C. luteana* and in the male genitalia to

Cylichneulia telesocia Razowski, 1994 from Venezuela but *C. reticulana* has slender, almost straight sacculus and broad aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the conspicous reticulation on the forewings. Latin: *reticulum* - net.

Cylichneulia tungurahuana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs 7, 8)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1º 24' 39"S 78º 14' 23"W, 20-X-2002, sta 32, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-4836-V.P.; paratypes 2 ♂♂ (GU-2371-V.P., GU-4835-V.P.): same locality as before but 21-X-2002, sta 33, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm (in paratypes 13 mm). Head and thorax brown; labial palpus 1.2. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour ferruginous with some creamish spots posteriorly. Markings brown in form of blackish brown spots chiefly along costa and dorsum; median part of median fascia and subterminal fascia preserved. Cilia cream. Hindwing brownish, with brown venation; cilia pale brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 22,23): Uncus broad in basal part, tapering posterad, slender terminally; socius rounded; gnathos simple, broadening terminally; valva broad, rounded caudally; sacculus strong with well developed free termination and ventral serration; transtilla simple; aedeagus simple, slightly bent, extending ventroterminally.

Distribution and biology: Moth is known from Tungurahua - Province and was collected in October at an altitude of 1290 m.

Diagnosis: *C. tungurahuana* is related to *C. cylichna* but *C. tungurahuana* is easily distinguished by its broad basal half of uncus and rounded socii.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the province where the new species was found.

Pastazania Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.

Type-species: *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Description: Forewing expanding terminad with costa straight and termen straight, oblique. Forewing ground colour yellow; markings consist chiefly of oblique dorsomedian and terminal fascia both parallel to termen, variably preserved.

Male genitalia: Uncus slender, bent, tapering lateroterminally; socius pending, elongate or triangular; gnathos arm broad with more or less large lateral lobe and small terminal plate and sometimes a pair of short, subterminal processes; vinculum well developed; sacculus angulate with more or less distinct terminal lobe followed by small ventral concavity limiting cucullus; latter broadly rounded caudally; transtilla not developed; dorsolateral lobes of juxta distinct; aedeagus slender; coecum penis short; cornuti some unequally long, non-capitate spines.

Female unknown.

Biology: Moths occurring in forest habitats at altitudes between 1072 - 2180 m.

Distribution: Ecuadoran Andes in the provinces of Pastaza, Tungurahua, and Napo.

Diagosis: *Pastazania* is related to *Hynhamia* Razowski, 1987 (some species, e.g. *H. runtuana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009 are also externally similar to *Pastazania*) but *Pastazania* has no transtilla sclerite, completely absent hami, and slender cucullus.

Etymology: The generic name refers to the province of origin of the type-species of the genus: Pastaza. Gender feminine.

Pastazania elegans Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 11)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Pastaza - Province, Puyo, 2 km NW Shell, Los Copales, 1075m, 1º 29' 25"S 78º 04' 17"W, 27-29-I-2009, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-4392-V.P.

Description: Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax yellowish cream with yellow-brown longitudinal

marking, tegulae yellow-brown; labial palpus 1.8, whitish dorsally, ochreous laterally; frons whitish. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa straight; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour cream with yellow-brown intervenal suffusions. Markings brown cream edged proximally: all costal elements well developed; dorsal fascia long; some four spots postbasally and subterminally; terminal fascia paler along termen. Cilia brown. Hindwing blackish brown; cilia dirty white with brown lines and terminations.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29): Uncus bent; socius fairly short, tapering terminad; arm of gnathos with strong lateral lobe and pair of short, subterminal processes; sacculus large, rounded posteriorly; neck of valva very short; cucullus rounded; aedeagus slender, bent, with small ventral termination, cornuti some small to very small spines.

Distribution and biology: Moth collected in Pastaza Province in January at an altitude of 1075 m in secondary forest (Fig. 17).

Diagnosis: This species is externally similar to *H. runtuana* but has broad, oval cucullus. *P. elegans* is distinguished by the dark hindwings, broad valvae and bent aedeagus from the other species of *Pastazania*.

Etymology: The name refers to the nice appearance of the moth; Latin: *elegans* - distinguished, fine.

Pastazania uniformana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 12)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Napo - Province, 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38’ 56”S 77º 47’ 34”W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-2683-V.P.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head whitish cream; labial palpus 2.2, last two segments whitish dorsally, ochreous laterally, frons whitish; thorax brownish yellow. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour yellow with indistinct, brownish yellow hue; costa suffused brown basally, with traces of other markings; terminal fascia represented by a series of black-brown marks; concolorous dots near mid-costa (trace of median fascia) and subapically. Cilia (remnants) cream. Hindwing brownish cream, browner at peripheries, with brownish grey strigulation; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30): Uncus strong; socius triangular, fairly well sclerotized; arm of gnathos with distinct, triangular lateral lobe and terminal broadening; angle of sacculus broadly rounded, ventral incision of valva short with sharp process near middle; cucullus larger, rounded; aedeagus long, gradually curved, slender, cornuti numerous small spines.

Distribution and biology: Moth was collected in Napo Province in November at an altitude of 1850 m.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *H. runtuana* and to its congeners *P. clavana* and *P. homoiana* but easily distinguished by the sharp posterior process of the sacculus and long curved aedeagus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the rather uniform colouration of the new species; Latin: *uniformis* - monotonous, simple.

Pastazania clavana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 13)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Tungurahua - Province, 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1º 24’ 39”S 78º 14’ 23”W, 21-X-2002, sta 33, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-4114-V.P.

Description: Wing span 10,5 mm. Head and thorax creamish, labial palpus 1.8, white dorsally, ochreous laterally, frons whitish; thorax with brownish marks. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour yellow with darker, diffuse suffusions; costa dotted brown. Markings brown: remnants of median fascia and rather well developed terminal fascia followed by brownish suffusion along termen. Cilia cream. Hindwing brown, cream in basal third; remnants of cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31): Distal half of uncus tapering laterally; socius elongate; lobe of lateral arm of gnathos delicate, terminal portion simple; sacculus angulate; ventral incision of valva large with extending narrow proximal edge; cucullus oval; aedeagus short; cornuti with small spines arranged in two rows of ca 10 spines each.

Distribution and biology: Moth collected in October in Tungurahua Province at an altitude of 1290 m.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *H. runtuana* and the two preceding species but has short and broad aedeagus and long proximal edge of basal incision of valva.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the form of the valva; Latin: *clava* - club.

***Pastazania homoiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 14)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Napo - Province, 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0º 37' 13"S 77º 49' 29"W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-4112-V.P.

Description: Wing span 11.5 mm. labial palpus 2.2, last two segments whitish dorsally, ochreous laterally, frons whitish-cream; thorax cream with brownish parts. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour yellow with brownish yellow suffusions; marginal spots brown. Markings brown: median fascia weakly preserved; subterminal fascia with dark brown proximal edge consisting of spots. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream tinged brown at apex; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32): Uncus slender terminally; socius elongate; arm of gnathos slender with slender lobes, terminal portion simple; sacculus angulate with small prominence at top of angle; neck of valva long with slightly extending proximal edge and small posterior prominence; cucullus rather small, oval; aedeagus fairly short, slightly bent; cornuti with two rows of ca 7-8 small spines.

Distribution and biology: Moth collected in cloud forest in Napo Province at an altitude of 2180 m, in October.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *P. clavana* but has longer proximal edge of the ventral incision of valva, more rounded cucullus and longer aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the similarity to *P. clavana*; Greek: *ἡομοιος* - like, similar to, resembling.

***Gielisia* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.**

Type species: *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Description: Forewing slender; costa almost straight, termen moderately oblique; forewing yellow.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate; uncus club-shaped with posteroventral lobes; socius elongate, drooping; gnathos simple with slender arms and elongate terminal plate; gnathos ill-defined; tuba analis membranous; valva slender with long, shallow neck; small serrate process at base of costa of valva; sacculus fairly broad to middle armoured with two processes, in middle of ventral cavity of valva and at base of cucullus; cucullus elongate, simple; transtilla membranous; juxta large, weakly incised dorsally; aedeagus slender, simple; coecum penis and caulis small; cornuti numerous very small spines.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis moderate, simple; apophyses slender, moderately long; eighth tergite very short; cup-shaped sclerite represents antrum or a part of sterigma; ductus bursae with small spined plate (signum).

Distribution and biology: Ecuador (see description of the type species).

Diagnosis: A monotypical genus. The systematic position of this genus is unclear; it is most similar to Neotropical *Eubetia* Brown, 1998 but is distinct by its lobate distal part of uncus, a very short female eighth tergite, membranous postostial sterigma, and cup-shaped sclerite representing probably the antrum.

Etymology: The generic name is a patronym for Dr. Cees Gielis, Lexmond, The Netherlands, explorer of the Neotropical fauna and collector of many tortricines. Gender feminin.

***Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 15,16)

Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Pichincha - Province, 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0º 0' 37"S 78º 43' 50"W, 3-5-XI-2005, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-5473-V.P. Paratype 1 ♀ (GU-4043-

V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha - Province, 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270 m, 0º 1' 59"S 78º 42' 33"W, 8-9-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 10.5 mm. Head and thorax yellowish; labial palpus 2.0, last two segments cream above, ochreous laterally, frons cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa tolerably straight; termen straight, oblique. Wing entirely yellowish with brown costal dots and one or two dots along median part of wing. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing cream yellow, darkening apically (in female brownish); cilia yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33) and female genitalia (Fig. 28) as described for the genus.

Distribution and biology: The moths were collected in Pichincha - Province in November at the altitudes of 2068 and 2270 m in cloud-forest (Fig. 18).

Diagnosis: *Gielisia ligulana* is the only representative of the genus with a facies resembling *Pastazania uniformana*. The male genitalia are quite different chiefly by the lobate uncus and the elongate-oval cucullus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the shape of the valva of the new species; Latin: *ligula* - spoon.

***Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 9,10)

Holotype male: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56"S 77º 47' 34"W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz, GU-2321-V.P.; paratypes 1 ♂ (GU-2146-V.P): same data as HT; 1 ♀ (GU-1862-V.P.): same locality as before but 23-26-VI-2003, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 14.0 mm (female 14.5 mm). Head brownish yellow, labial palpus 2.2; thorax brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad, broadest medially; costa gradually convex; termen moderately oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream densely dotted and strigulated blackish brown. Markings blackish brown: basal blotch ill-defined; median fascia diffuse in dorsal half, dark at costa; subterminal markings indistinct. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with blackish brown interruptions. Hindwing pale grey-brown; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34): Uncus large, slender in proximal part, strongly broadening in posterior half, tapering terminad; concave apically; rigid part of socius rather slender, bent, membranous part broad, hairy; terminal plate of gnathos broad with slender median termination; valva fairly broad with slender terminal third and dorsomedian process; transtilla bilobed, deeply incised medially; aedeagus small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): Papilla analis large with broad proximal part; apophyses posteriores much longer than apophyses anteriores; sterigma short, broad followed by much smaller median sclerite, with pair of submedian sclerites anteriorly; ductus bursae long, slender; ductus seminalis from posterior part of corpus bursae; latter densely thorny in proximal half.

Distribution and biology: This species is known from the Napo Province where its specimens were collected in June and September at an altitude of 1850 m.

Diagnosis: *P. ecuatoriana* is externally very similar and related to *P. lanceovalva* Brown, 2003 from Venezuela but *P. ecuatoriana* has broad posterior half of the uncus, shorter sclerotized parts of the socii, and transverse sclerite posterior to main part of the sterigma.

Etymology: The species is named after the country of origin.

Acknowledgements.

We are very grateful to Prof. Dr. Giovanni Onore and Prof. Dr. Álvaro Barragan, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, for their interest in our studies and their efforts and assistance in obtaining permits. We thank Dr. Jane Lyons, Mr Richard Parsons, Mindo, Ecuador for their great support which enabled the fieldwork at Las Gralarias, and Bellavista Reserve in the Mindo region. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Siska and Dr. Cees Gielis Lexmond, The Netherlands and Mrs. Margarita Pelz for their companionship on the collecting trip in autumn 2002 to Ecuador.

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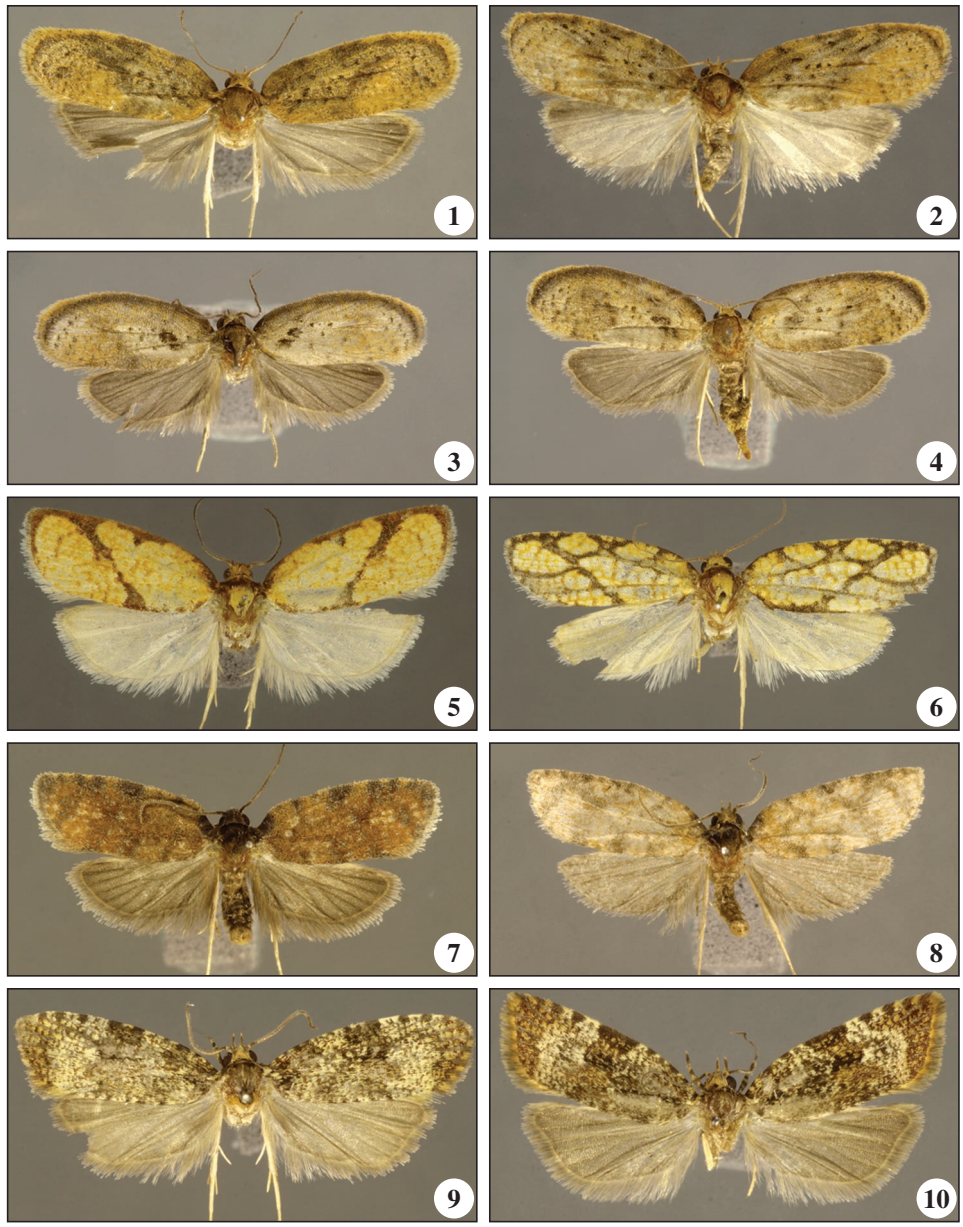
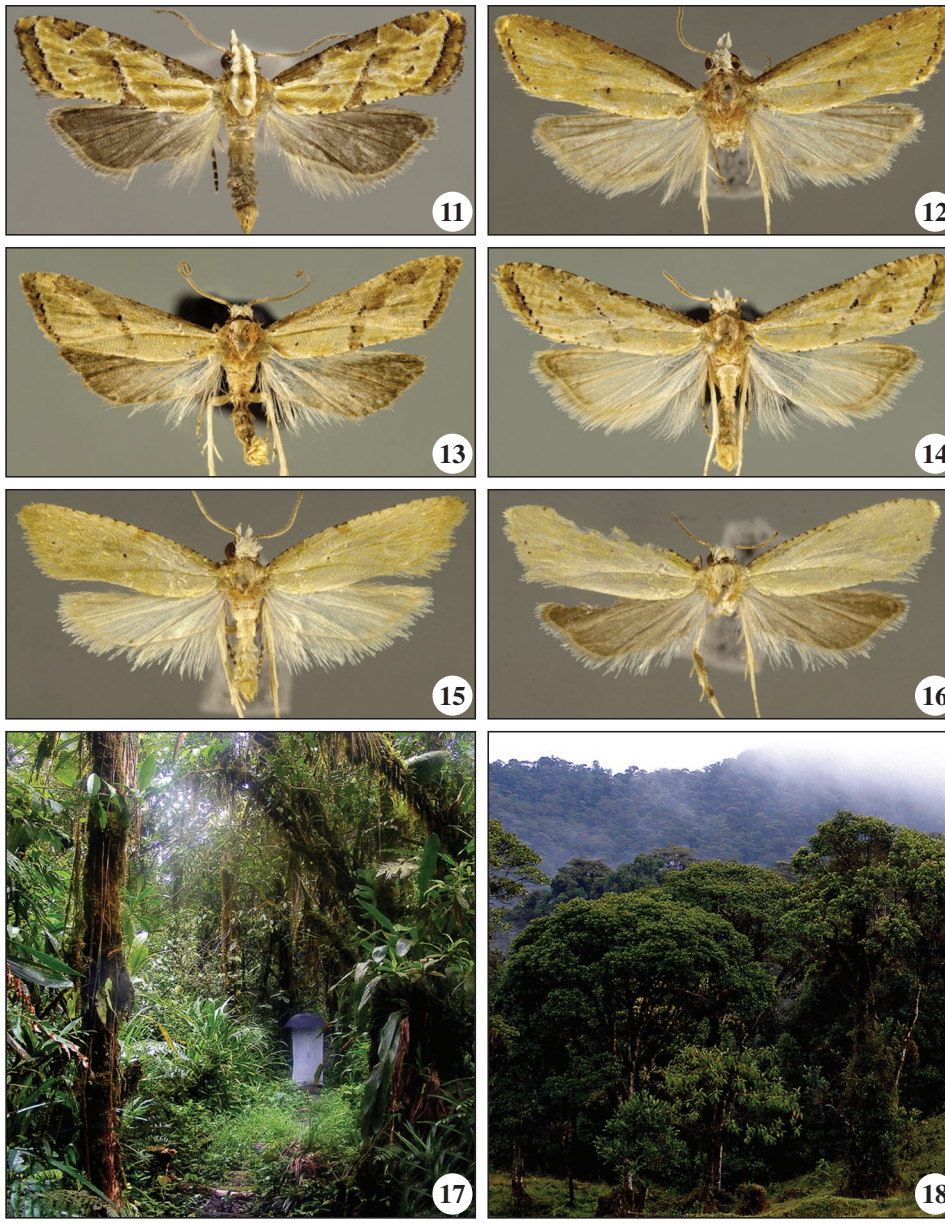
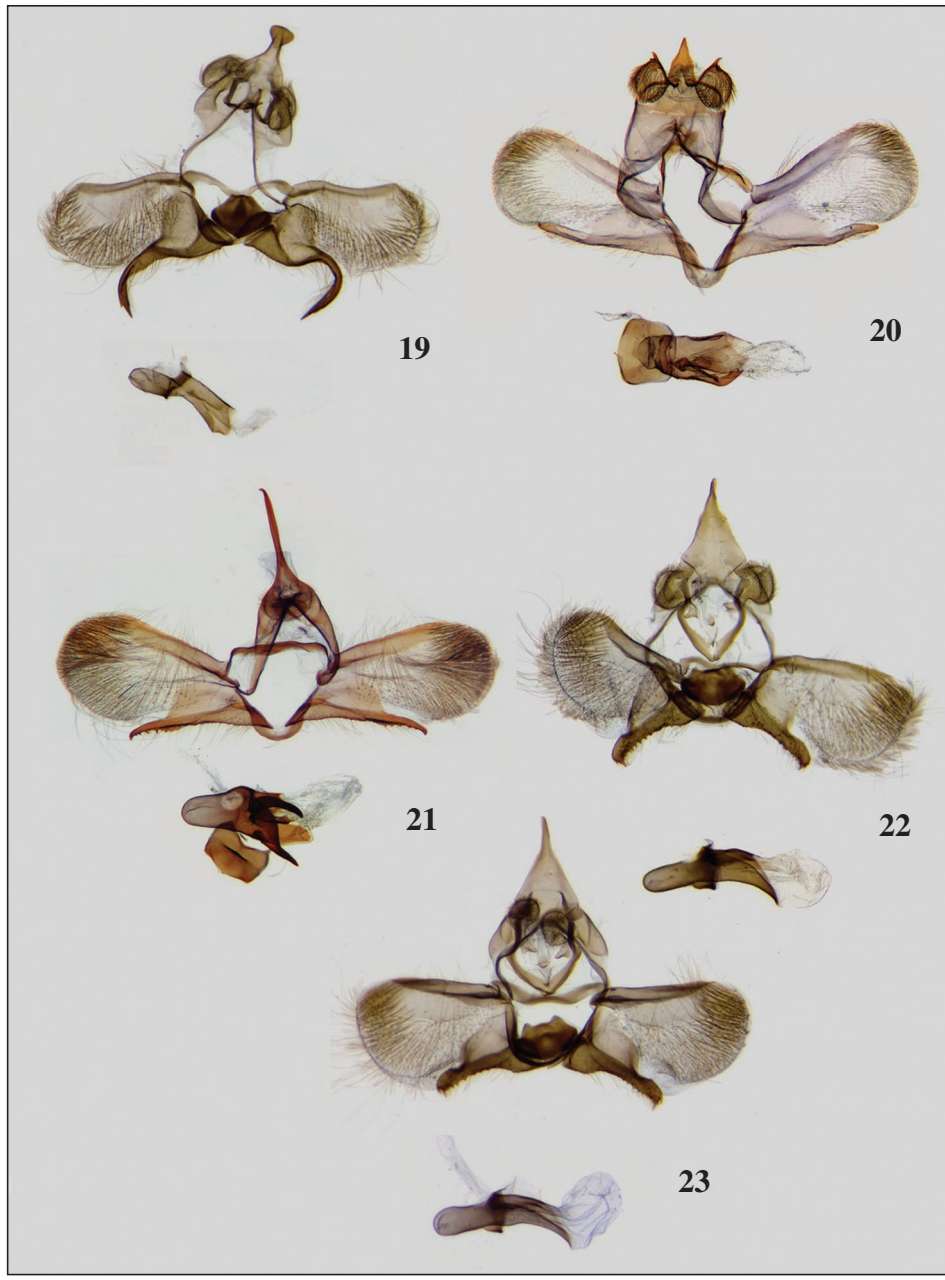
(Recibido para publicación / *Received for publication* 2-X-2015)
(Revisado y aceptado / *Revised and accepted* 5-XI-2015)
(Publicado / *Published* 30-XII-2015)



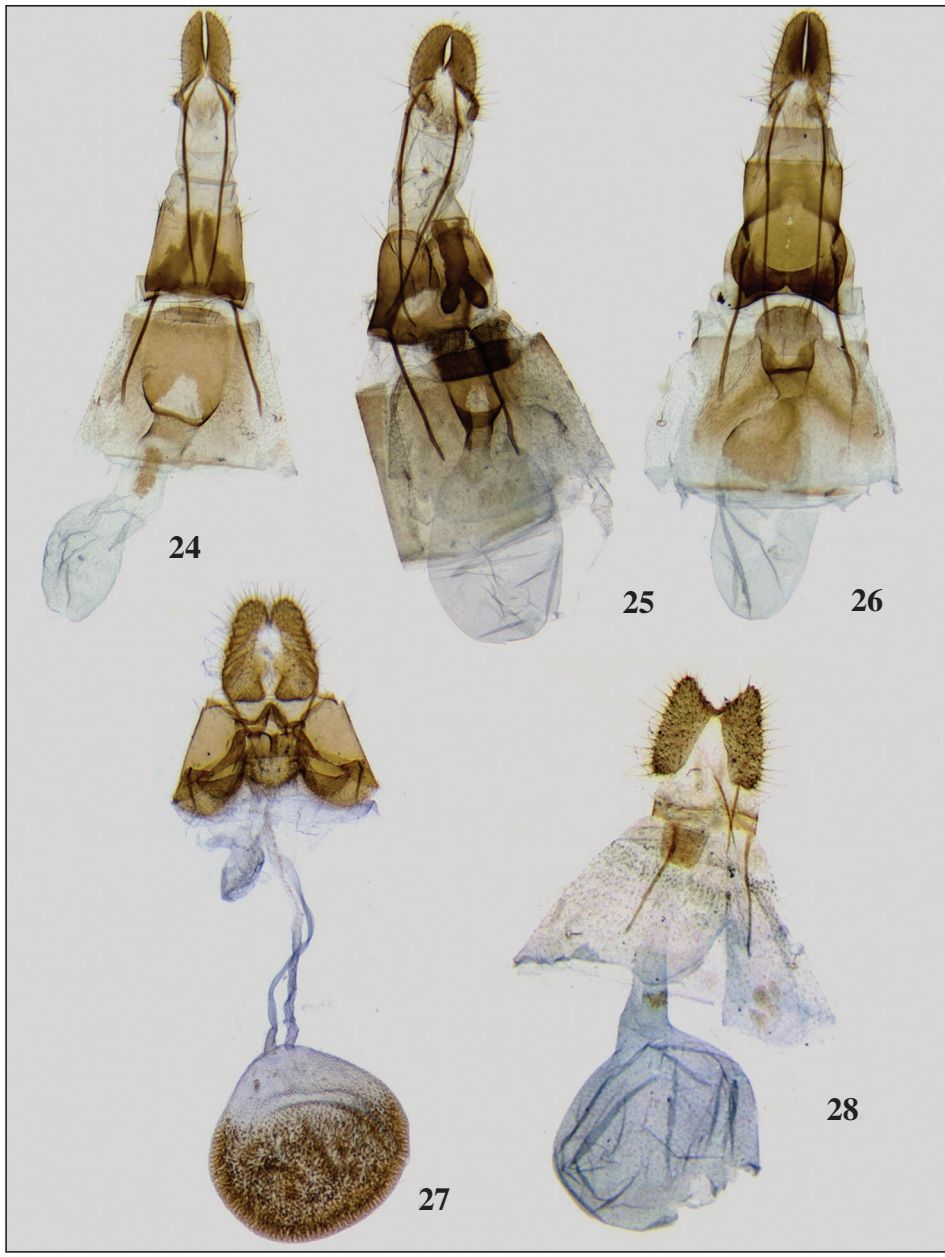
Figs 1-10.– Adults: **1.** *Cylichneulia napoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **2.** *Cylichneulia chocoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **3-4.** *Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: **3.** Holotype. **4.** Female paratype (GU-4789-V.P. **5**. *Cylichneulia luteana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **6.** *Cylichneulia reticulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **7-8.** *Cylichneulia tungurahuana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: **7.** Holotype. **8.** Male paratype (GU-4835-V.P.). **9-10.** *Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: **9.** Holotype. **10.** Female paratype (GU-1862-V.P.).



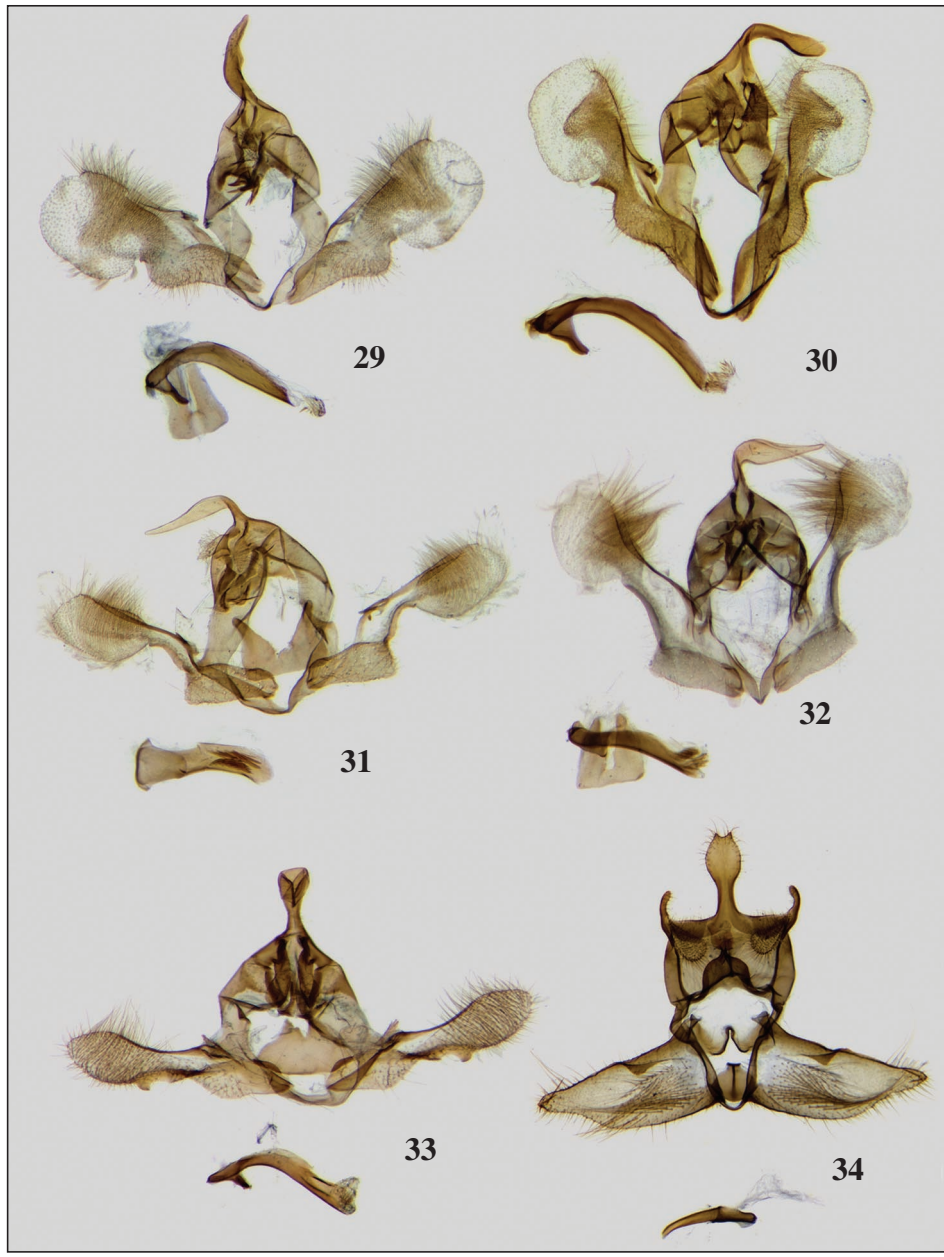
Figs 11-18.– Adults, localities: **11.** *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **12.** *Pastazania uniformana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **13.** *Pastazania clavana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **14.** *Pastazania homoiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **15-16.** *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: **15.** Holotype. **16.** Female paratype (GU-4043-V.P.). **17.** Type locality of *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: Ecuador, Pastaza - Prov., Puyo, 2 km NW Shell, Los Copales, 1075 m. **18.** Locality of *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. paratype female: Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270 m.



Figs 19-23.– Male genitalia: **19.** *Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **20.** *Cylichneulia luteana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **21.** *Cylichneulia reticulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **22-23.** *Cylichneulia tungurahuana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.: **22.** Holotype. **23.** Male paratype (GU-2371-V.P.).



Figs 24-28.– Female genitalia: **24.** *Cylichneulia napoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **25.** *Cylichneulia chocoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **26.** *Cylichneulia rotundana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-4789-V.P.). **27.** *Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1862-V.P.). **28.** *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., paratype (GU-4043-V.P.).



Figs 29-34.– Male genitalia: **29.** *Pastazania elegans* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **30.** *Pastazania uniformana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **31.** *Pastazania clavana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **32.** *Pastazania homoiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **33.** *Gielisia ligulana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **34.** *Pseudapina ecuatoriana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.